

Name

Lena Gallupe 12

No.

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The Common Sense Copy Books

A System
of
Vertical Penmanship
by
Joseph V. Witherbee.

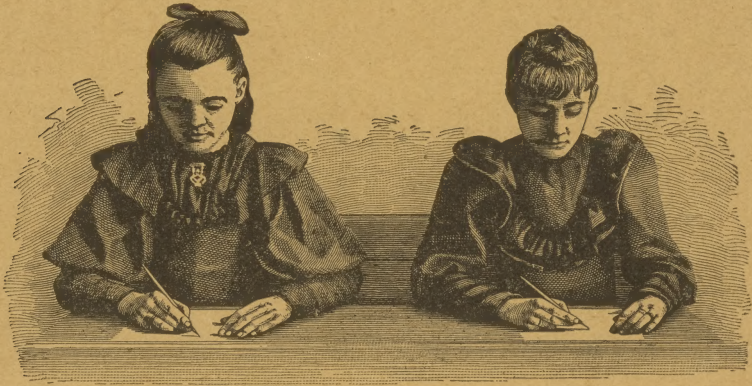
A. Lovell and Company
Publishers.
New York and Chicago.

POSITION OF PUPIL.

One of the most important things in teaching penmanship, both from a hygienic and practical point of view, is the position of the pupil at the desk. The following directions should be closely followed :

1.—SIT SQUARELY FACING THE DESK, WITH THE FEET FLAT ON THE FLOOR. 2.—RAISE THE SEAT SO THAT BOTH FOREARMS, WHEN PLACED HALF THEIR LENGTH ON THE DESK, ARE NEARLY LEVEL. 3.—PLACE PAPER SQUARELY IN FRONT OF THE BODY. 4.—SIT ERECT.

Study the adjoining cut for the correct position.



PEN HOLDING.

The pen should be held easily between the thumb and second finger, with the extended forefinger resting lightly upon it in such a way that both points of the nib shall press equally upon the paper. The direction of the penholder should be somewhat away from the body, along the line of the forearm. The hand should rest comfortably on the side. See cut on this page.

HINTS TO TEACHERS.

The child should have pen, ink, and paper from the time he enters the primary school, both for writing and figuring. He learns to make legible characters quite as readily with the pen as with the pencil, the only difference being that the faults, while not greater in fact, appear more prominent on paper than on the slate. The pupil accustomed to the pen from the beginning, seldom acquires the habit of gripping the pen, a fault so common in pencil-using children.

For practice work, both in letters and figures, single-ruled paper should be used in all grades.

The pupil should use a smooth-pointed pen and avoid too light lines.

Too much stress can not be laid upon the necessity for *enthusiasm* and *persistent effort* on the part of both teacher and pupil.

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Lena Mary Gallup.

Bell, in 1876, made the telephone
a commercial success.

Cyrus W. Field laid the first³
Atlantic Cable in 1858.

Daguerre perfected a method of photography in 1838.

In 1664, the Dutch surrendered
New York to the English.

Marshal da Fonseca, in 1889,
proclaimed Brazil a republic.

Germany quickly conquered
France, July 19, '70 - Jan. 28, '71.

Harvard and Yale are the two oldest colleges in the U.S.

This image shows a single sheet of cream-colored paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

"I would rather be right than
President." Henry Clay.

Jamestown, Va. was settled by
the English in 1607.

Gen. Zollicoffer was killed at
the battle of Mill Springs, 1862.

Louisiana was purchased of
France in 1803 for \$15,000,000.

Morse's telegraph began its
public service in 1844.

O.W. Holmes has told the story
of Bunker Hill in verse.

Printing with movable types
dates back to 1438.

Robert Fulton built the first
steamboat, Clermont, in 1807.

The Pacific Railway and Suez Canal were completed in 1869.

The victory at Trenton, 1776,
revived the colonists' spirits.

Texas was admitted into the
Union, December 29, 1845.

Wyoming was the first state
to give women the ballot, 1890.

"We have met the enemy and
they are ours." Com. Perry in 1813.

Xenophon wrote the memoirs
of Socrates in 398 B. C.

Nathan Hale's dying-speech
has immortalized his name.

"Don't give up the ship," said
Lawrence, just before he died.

The three principles of penmanship are : THE STRAIGHT LINE, |, THE RIGHT CURVE,), and THE LEFT CURVE, (.

The standard of measurement is called a space, which, in height, is the letter *i* without the dot, and, in width, is the distance between the points of the letter *u*. The chart on this page shows each letter and figure properly spaced.

There are three recognized movements in writing :

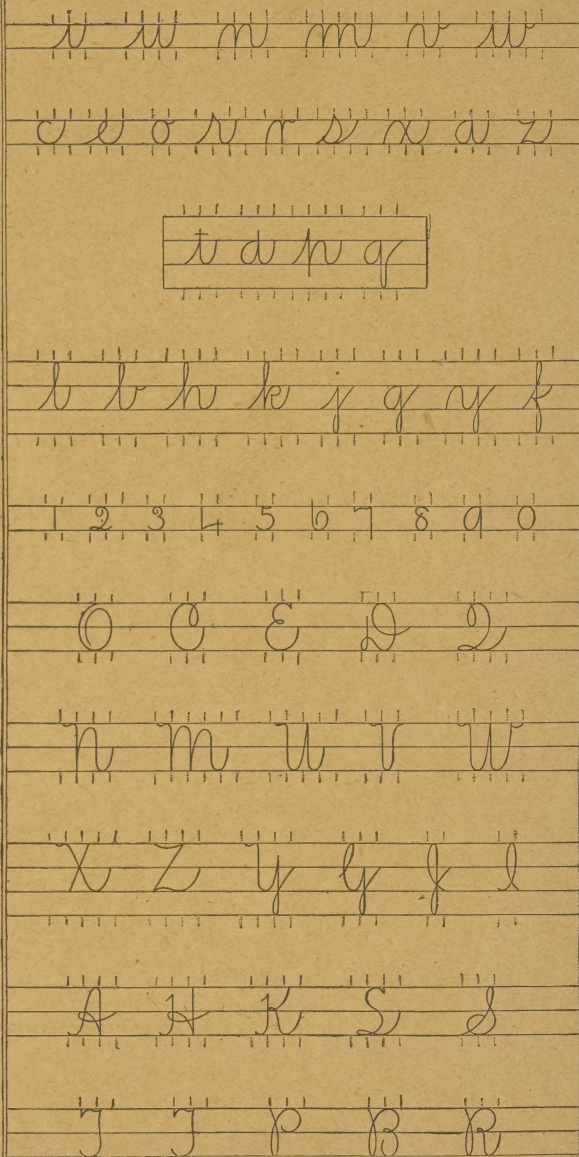
1st.—The Arm-movement, used chiefly in flourishing, in which the whole arm is employed without resting on the desk.

2d.—The Forearm-movement, in which the writing is done by rolling the hand back and forth on the muscle of the forearm.

3d.—The Finger-movement, which employs the two fore-fingers and thumb only.

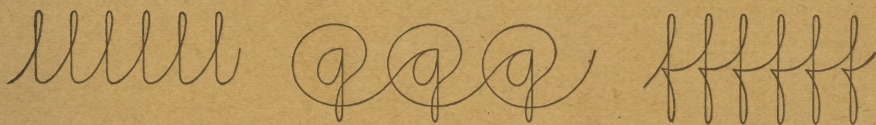
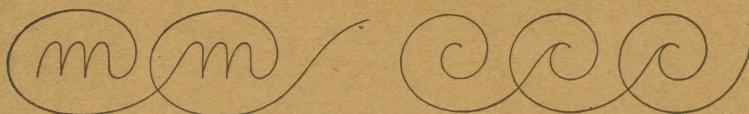
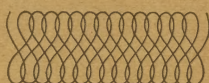
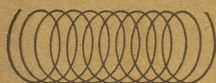
Most children, on entering school, use the finger-movement almost exclusively, but the aim of the good teacher will be gradually to produce an EASY ROLLING MOTION, combining the forearm and finger movements.

CHART SHOWING SPACING OF LETTERS AND FIGURES.



The Common-Sense Copy-Books

Have been prepared to meet the demand for a system of penmanship that can be acquired by pupils in the shortest time, and that combines, in the highest degree, the two essentials, legibility and speed. The simplicity of the copies in this series, both in form and spacing, reduces the toil of both teacher and learner to a minimum, while conducting, at the same time, to greater legibility and more rapid work.



The books in this system have been carefully graded and arranged with due regard to progressive requirements.

No. 1.—Contains short words only, developing all the small letters in the order of their difficulties.

No. 2.—Contains, in addition to words, short sentences, employing all the capitals.

No. 3.—Reduces the height of the letters, and is made up of sentences composed of maxims and proverbs.

No. 4.—The sentences used are composed, for the most part, of patriotic sentiments

No. 5.—Contains two-line copies, to accustom the pupil to continuous work.

No. 6.—Presents the usual business-forms with which every boy and girl should be familiar.

A Tracing Book forms an easy introduction to the System for beginners.

A. LOVELL & COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK and CHICAGO.